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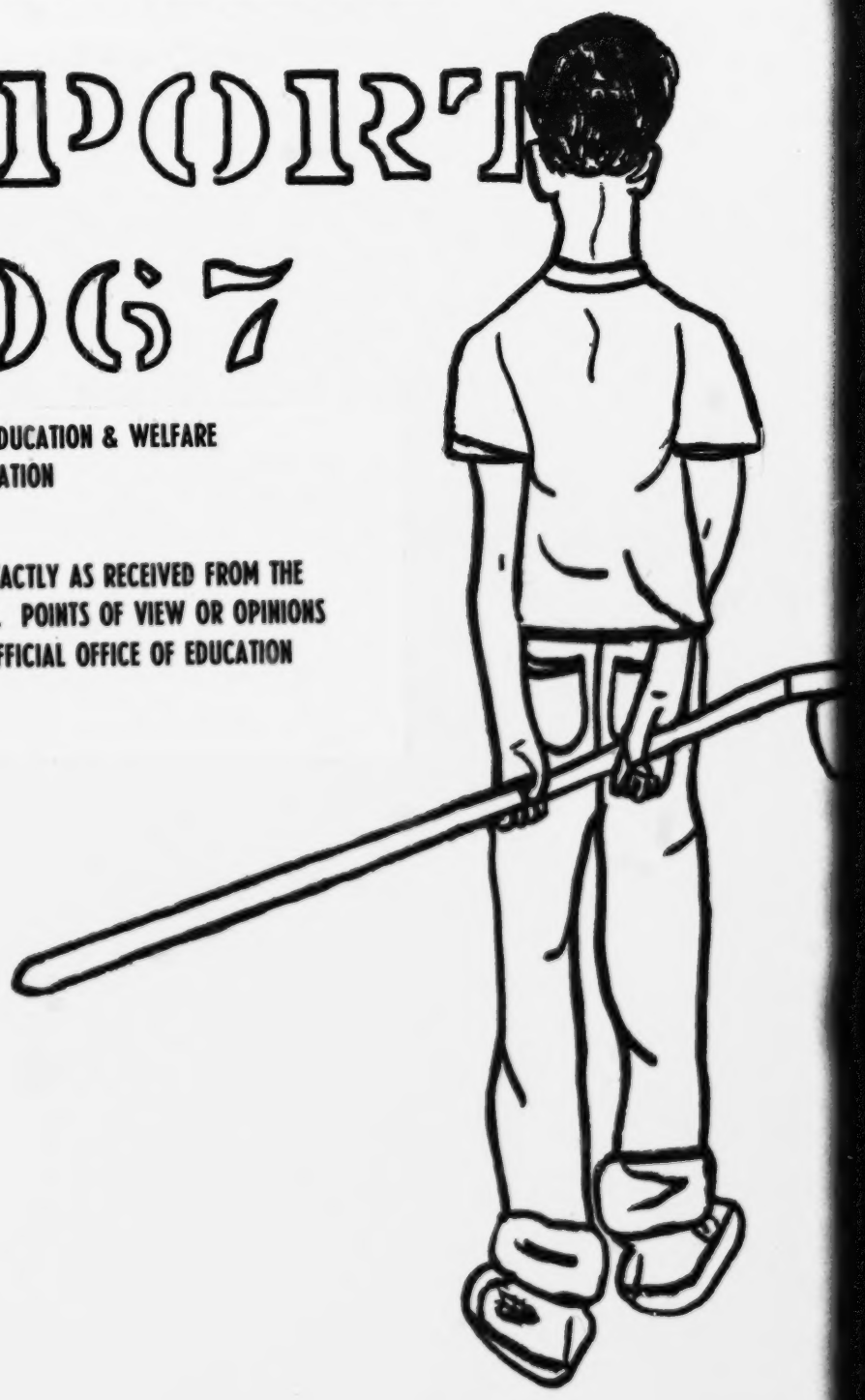
The first annual meeting of the Migrant Ministry Section discussed and evaluated 10 policy and program goals established for the Fifth Decade. The result was the adoption and assignment for implementation of recommendations in 5 Task Force areas concerning migrant labor, education, and training. Significant parts of 35 state reports are presented to indicate the progress which has been made in new programs. (SW)

MIGRANT MINISTRY ANNUAL REPORT 1967



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Migrant Ministry Annual Report
1967

The Section

On September 18, 1967 the first annual meeting of the Migrant Ministry Section began in Oklahoma City, with 95 people who registered for the meeting. Twenty-five states were represented by at least one person and in most cases by two or three people. Thirteen denominations were represented including the Southern Baptists. Church Women United, Church World Service, Self-Help Housing Associates, Inc., U. S. Department of Labor Office of Employment Security, Migrant Health, Social Security, Office of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Standards, and The National Committee on Education of Migrant Children were member organizations who also sent representatives. Guests from Joint Action for Community Service and United Farm Worker's Organizing Committee also were present. This group participated in discussions dealing with several questions of particular interest to the Migrant Ministry.

Two young men and a young lady, members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee from the Rio Grande Valley in Texas, with Migrant Minister Rev. Ed Krueger and Texas Migrant Ministry Director The Reverend Leo Nieto, told of the efforts of the union in southern Texas, and the problems related to organizing in a border town. Their visit in Oklahoma City was cut short because of the threat of Hurricane Beulah which, as we know, did such extensive damage and inflicted such hardship upon the workers and growers in the Valley that the UFWOC has been inactive. Concentration has been on community organization for relief of hurricane and flood victims. Crops were destroyed to such an extent that there has been virtually no work for the farm laborers.

The Section meeting gave consideration to the Goals for the Fifth Decade, evaluating the ten policy and program goals to determine which ones need the greatest emphasis during the remainder of the decade. This study plus panel reports on the War on Poverty, the National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, and the Committee on Christian Education with migrant people resulted in the presentation of five recommendations by the Recommendations Committee dealing with issues which were felt to be particularly relevant. These recommendations, referred to as "Task Forces" (one through five), were adopted by the Section and implementation assigned.

Task Force one related to the passage of the Collective Bargaining Bill for farm workers and recommended that NCC staff urge local and state committees to consider these Bills (S 8 and HR 16104) as top priority in their programs, and implementation was referred to National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy for assistance in giving visibility to this issue.

Task Force two has to do with the use of "green card" (work visas) holders from Mexico as strikebreakers on farms certified by the Department of Labor as being involved in a labor dispute. Special effort should be made to persuade the Department of Justice to enforce the ruling made by them that "green carders" should not be allowed to work on struck farms.

This is of vital importance to the United Farm Worker's Organizing Committee. There is no way that a strike can be effective as long as the growers have recourse to "green carders" to replace the striking farm workers. The National Council of Churches' Migrant Ministry staff was requested to take appropriate action with the Attorney General to urge enforcement of the regulation forbidding this practice.

Task force three recommended taking steps that would lead to a program for training leadership in community development techniques, designed for Migrant Ministry staff and indigenous leaders. This might start with a national consultation on community organization. Details for this task were referred to the Department of Social Justice.

Task Force four dealt with provisions for special education in Title I of the Elementary-Secondary Education Act urging adequate funding for this as well as for the highly successful Migrant Health Act. Furthermore, it was recommended that the Migrant Health Act should be continued beyond the expiration date of June 30, 1968

Three recommendations were spelled out:

a) Continuation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

b) Assistance from state and local councils in soliciting a large response in favor of legislation for ESEA, MHA and Economic Opportunity Act.

c) That state and local committees give attention to meeting needs not being met by government programs.

Task Force five recommended the establishment of a new committee composed of ten or twelve knowledgeable persons, to propose an overarching program of Christian nurture that would take into account the need for leadership and resources that would include not only the data of faith but also concerns for human dignity. A copy of the complete report of the Recommendation Committee is available on request.

Officers for the 1967-68 year were elected as follows:

Chairman — Rev. John Adams, Christian Social Concerns, The United Methodist Church, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman — Rev. Fay H. Smith, Ministry with Migrants, Illinois Council of Churches, Springfield, Ill.

Secretary — Miss Bertha Eby, Migrant Ministry, Ohio Council of Churches, Columbus, Ohio

The Executive Committee include the offices and:

Rev. John Moyer, United Church of Christ, New York
Dr. Beth Marcus, Reformed Church in America
Miss Cassandra Stockburger, National Committee on Education of Migrant Children, New York

Rev. Wayne C. Hartmire, California Migrant Council, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr. Jorge Lara-Braud, Hispanic American Institute, Austin, Texas
Rev. Gordon Clarke, Indiana Migrant Ministry, Indianapolis, Indiana
Miss Claire Randall, Church Women United, National Council of Churches, New York

National Council of Churches' Regional directors and National staff are ex-officio members.

Several members at large were proposed for the Section and placed on the list. The question of inclusion of farm workers in Section membership was referred to the Executive Committee which subsequently took action to propose that each state should be responsible for bringing a farm worker(s) to the next meeting and that one worker from each state should be included in the Travel Pool plan.

The Executive Committee at this same meeting (November 15) decided that our next meeting should be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on September 24 to 27, 1968.

The National staff for The Migrant Ministry was represented at the National Outlook Conference on Rural Youth and the Eastern Seaboard Migrant Health Conference.

Contact with state migrant programs directly, and through the regional offices, has been most helpful and we wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge with much appreciation the fine spirit of cooperation which has been manifest in our relationship with state Migrant Ministry staff and committee members.

As we have said before, our reporting for the states is entirely dependent upon the response which we receive from our request for annual reports from each of the 37 states who engage in programs related to the Migrant Ministry. Again we wish to say "thank you" for your fine response to our request for information. Everyone reported which is a record never before achieved. We take our hats off to you!

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The States Reporting

In the words of The Reverend George Tjaden, director of the Minnesota Migrant Ministry:

"The adult migrant working this (1967) summer had about a 4th grade education, a large family to support, no real contract guaranteeing employment, and the prospect of working for periods in several (more) states before returning to home base. Upon beginning the year's migration, children most likely would leave an unfinished term of school and, except for short periods of some educational experiences provided by church programs or OEO projects, might not return to school until October, November or later."

This typifies what we know to be true of most seasonal farm workers across America. Mr. Tjaden goes on to describe the housing, and income, which we all know so well, and says, "it should not be difficult to understand that the migrants are a dis-

advantaged people - socially, economically, physically, and religiously. The pace of change affecting all of society, will make it impossible for these migrants to catch up and gain a place of reasonable security and equality of opportunity."

In 1967, the condition of migrancy was worsened because of the extremely bad weather resulting in a reduction of jobs.

"Employment of seasonal hired farmworkers in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security in 1967 rose seasonally from levels of less than 300,000 during the first quarter to a peak of 1,036,400 in July. For the year as a whole 7,098,600 man-months of seasonal labor was used. Seventy-nine per cent of these are local, twenty per cent migratory and less than one per cent were foreign. Forty-five per cent of this labor was used to produce fruits or vegetables. For the first time on record tobacco was the largest crop, in terms of seasonal worker employment, exceeding cotton which had ranked first in all previous years. Nearly 2/3 of this total employment was concentrated in eight states, i.e. California, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Washington, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Ohio in that order." [1]

The Labor Department reports in terms of man-months. I shall report in terms of men, women, and children - human beings - especially those who wander across this land in search of a permanent home and stability.

Every "Migrant Ministry" state has submitted a report of its program for the 1967 season. I have taken from these reports the significant steps forward in terms of new program. The more conventional types of program are also recognized as serving their purpose and fulfilling a need.

Arizona

Emphasis is placed on assisting in OEO programs. A Mobile Health Trailer serves many migrants in Maricopa County - 91 children attended summer camp, 5 of whom were from the established community. In turn ten migrant children attended denominational camps. This exchange is one being encouraged by the Arizona Migrant Ministry and is growing each year. There is also increasing emphasis on helping the "settling Migrant."

Arkansas

During 1967 the one active program supported by the Arkansas Migrant Ministry was the Northwest Arkansas Area Migrant Association at Springdale.

OEO funds were used to supply needed services which left the Migrant Ministry, with the help of Church Women United, free to work toward program Goals for the Fifth Decade.*

1 Farm Labor Developments - U.S. Dept. of Labor 2-68
* National Goals for the Fifth Decade

California

The Reverend Chris Hartmire states that "the California Migrant Ministry program goes on day-by-day. It is still much more a matter of deed than of word." The California Migrant Ministry has won country-wide recognition for its firm support of Cesar Chavez and the Farm Worker's Organizing Committee. They have urged the churches to support the organization of farm workers as the most effective form of service to all farm workers.

The California Migrant Ministry now has eight worker-priests - four are middle class churchmen by background, and four are Mexican American farm workers. They meet weekly for Bible study, reporting, evaluation and strategy. All of them are farm workers in jobs relating to the farm worker movement. This program has proven itself and "The California Migrant Ministry could effectively use twice the number of worker-priests if funds were available."

The California Migrant Ministry basic criteria for assignment of summer staff have become:

"a) Have farm workers asked for the program that the volunteer will work on?

b) Will farm workers control the planning and implementation of the program?"

The California Migrant Ministry program also includes:

a) One staff member assigned to full-time presence with the strike community in Delano.

b) Consultative or supervisory services to five denominational rural fringe projects and three local Migrant Ministry committees.

c) Summer program enlisting student volunteers in such varied programs as remedial reading, recreation, adult education, community education, casework, etc.

Colorado

The Migrant Ministry cooperates with OEO, Migrant Health, VISTA volunteers and includes in its activities a Bookmobile in one area, literacy classes, Drop-In Center and organized sports. The Colorado Migrant Council, an OEO funded agency, also has extensive projects in the state. A great many Indians from the Navajo reservation do seasonal farm work in Colorado.

Connecticut

This program differs from most other states inasmuch as the principal crop, shade tobacco, uses around 2,700 students from 11 states and about 16,000 Spainsh Speaking men, principally from Puerto Rico. There are no families in this number.

The director reports excellent work by local churches in providing programs of

interest and service to the workers. They have used films from public libraries, the state educational library, a local film service and the Planned Parenthood Society.

This effort reaches approximately 15 per cent of the total seasonal farm worker population.

Delaware

This Migrant Ministry program serves both southern Negroes and Spanish speaking folk from Puerto Rico and Texas in a ministry of person-to-person contacts as well as group activities. The state council of churches is also under contract to administer the Delaware Migrant Health Project in which the seasonal staff are deeply involved.

Florida

The most creative activity is the Self-Help housing projects in the Fort Myers and Immokalee areas. Imagine the satisfaction of moving a family with ten children from a tumble-down one-room shack to a brand new four bedroom home in a Self-Help Housing development.

An experimental project with a New York local committee provides two staff persons with community organization goals.

Idaho

Two Mennonite volunteer couples work in two labor camps. A Bookmobile visited five camps loaning more than 1,200 books to nearly 400 persons. The Idaho Migrant Ministry and The State Council are making a comprehensive study of relationships between the councils of churches, and growers, processors, laborers and consumers concerning agricultural problems. This is in hopes that the bitterness may be avoided if a struggle between the various groups develops.

Iowa

The Migrant Action Program in Iowa is an OEO III B funded project carried on in three areas with job training, day care, remedial and adult education.

Illinois

Fay Smith reports that "the thrust of the Illinois commission on Migrant Ministry has changed radically from that of providing services for families of agricultrual workers to a concern for the overall life of the families as they seek full participation in our society. This includes community organization of settling migrant families, legislative action, economic development, and many other phases of community living....The services being offered (valued at $2,000,000 from all

sources) are not simply stopgap measures, but are to a high degree, especially in the Illinois Migrant Council (OEO) the kind of training which enables the migrant person to become completely self-supporting and to obtain a higher degree of economic status in our society."

Indiana

The ministry in this state is outstanding because of its almost total coverage of workers. With over 2,100 volunteers and a seasonal staff of 31, Gordon Clarke reports, "an intensive ministry (this is contact two, three, four or five times a week) to 2,200, with a casual (once every week or two) contact with 14,000 of the estimated 17,000 migrants in the state." Funds were secured from the Lilly Endowment Fund, Inc. for the production of a colorful film on the Indiana Migrant Ministry entitled, "Operation Friendship."

Kentucky

This state continues to serve the migrants in the western area, Dr. Chambers reports that more camps will open in 1967 and the trend is for an increase in workers rather than the anticipated decline.

Louisiana

The Louisiana committee is incorporated and administers a Migrant Health Program as well as a school for the children who work in the fields. The Migrants of Hammond gave a Love Offering at their closing worship service to be used for other less fortunate farm workers.

The local T. V. station prepared a 30 minute 16 mm film for showing on its station after which, it will be available for organizational use.

Maryland

The effort to develop community spirit among the people in the migrant camps of the Frederick area was a new venture this year helped along by a camp newsletter.

Another item of special interest was a Seminar for Youth to inform the young people in the established community and involve them in some area of the work of the Migrant Ministry. Community coordinators and chaplains work together with volunteers in a vital ministry in Maryland.

Massachusetts

Eastern Massachusetts is dotted with farms employing two to three seasonal workers. Getting these men together for social activities is an important aspect of the Massachusetts Migrant Ministry. Musical programs by and for migrant workers is a

feature of these gatherings, giving the workers an opportunity to demonstrate their talent. Fiestas are another popular form of entertainment. Most of the workers in this state are Puerto Rican.

Michigan

As the second largest user of migrants in the country, Michigan carries on a vigorous program with emphasis on the adopt-a-camp (by local churches) plan. However the most visable aspects of the ministry are performed by the paid staff and the core of volunteers which form around them.

Many problems confronted migrant workers in Michigan last year, due to late frost, excessive rain, and mechanical pickers which resulted in lack of employment. The Michigan staff, in cooperation with Michigan Migrant Opportunities, Inc., and United Auto Workers appealed to churches for food and funds to aid the hungry farm workers.

There are 30 local committees in the Michigan Migrant Ministry each one reporting its special program emphases. For example, in Iowa County, an Episcopal church offered the use of a building for a welcome and recreation center. The enthusiastic use of the building showed a definite need for this service.

Minnesota

Here the emphasis of the state committee is on "the presentation of the good news of the gospel to the people laboring in the fields who have never had the privilege of experiencing normal church relationships or full Christian fellowship. This cannot be accomplished unless community and other social barriers are moved. It is recognized that the separation of man's spiritual and temporal needs and concerns is not possible. This results in a varied and all inclusive program in cooperation with whatever agencies and services are available."

The Catholic and Protestant Migrant Ministries in Minnesota will meet together this Spring and 1968 projects will be carried out cooperatively, with the exception of programs of doctrinal instruction.

Missouri

In 1966 the Missouri Council of Churches in cooperation with the Missouri Catholic Conference organized the Missouri Associated Migrant Opportunity Services Corporation (MAMOS). This, then, is the Missouri Migrant Ministry and is an example of the tremendous impact a state council of churches can make on hundreds of migrant workers through basic education and job training. This program has stimulated interest among church people in the needs of the workers, resulting in the production of health kits and other supplies.

New Jersey

With 23,000 migrant farm workers in the state, the ten summer staff and one year-round chaplain have more than enough to do. Emphasis has been on helping settling down workers, and presentation of the gospel.

New Mexico

This is another state where the council of churches is the sponsoring agency for a tremendously successful OEO program called Home, Education, Livelihood Program (HELP), whose primary emphasis is on adult education. This too is an interfaith venture inasmuch as the Roman Catholic Church is a member of the New Mexico Council. This program has done much to change the lives of the farm workers in the Southwest.

New York

Attention was focused on this area when National Education Television in February released a documentary on migrant workers in Riverhead, Long Island entitled, "What Harvest for the Reaper."

Two areas in the state have year-round chaplains, one of whom will be replaced by a community coordinator.

One local committee is arranging a coordinated program with an area in Florida. This project will be watched with interest.

North Carolina

Although the North Carolina Council of Churches sponsors a massive OEO program, the Migrant Ministry operates separately and finds that its work has expanded because of this larger program. Extensive Migrant Ministry projects are carried on in five counties. The needs are great; for example, babies were found in camps-left in the care of five year old brothers or sisters.

One Migrant Ministry worker in Carteret County said, "I found a desperate need for religious guidance and training among these (farm worker) people.....some of them were well-versed in Biblical knowledge. They executed this intelligence when the opportunity provided them a chance to do so."

In Henderson County three teenage work-study groups helped in "day care centers, clothing centers, carpentry and repair work, painting, enlarging a play-ground, etc."

Ohio

The Ohio Migrant Ministry emphasizes an active program of interpretation to churches throughout the state through all means of communication media in addition to the work of coordinating and advising in projects in 13 counties, with plans for developing needed program in other areas.

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Migrant Ministry program has found itself almost without migrants inasmuch as the cotton crop has become almost entirely mechanized. However, diversification and the fact that some workers have stayed to settle down creates a situation that calls for the concern of the local churches.

Oregon

The Oregon program is closely related to the work of the Valley Migrant League which is an OEO project sponsored by a group of church and civic people forming a non-profit agency. Work is done primarily by volunteers who are trained in a series of workshops around the state, concentrating on housing, health, welfare and education for community living.

Two significant emphases of the church's ministry have been helping families to settle out of the migrant stream, and camp visitation. Loans are made to settling migrant families, a months rent paid, or a uniform provided, etc. Wherever there is a need, the Oregon Migrant Ministry tries to fill it - whether it is clothing, furniture or a trip to the doctor.

Pennsylvania

The Reverend Charles Frazier, in his report, emphasizes the importance of the opportunity for migrant workers "to meet Christian people who accept them as friends and equals instead of exploiting them for financial gain." They too are working to help seasonal farm workers settle down and find a place in the life of the community.

Rhode Island

The number of seasonal farm workers in this state is very small. However, a local pastor devotes part of his time in the summer to bringing a Christian ministry to about 35 workers.

South Carolina

The need for an expanded ministry in South Carolina is great. This is a challenge to the chaplain and committee to try to concentrate on meeting the multitude of needs of the seasonal workers, both Negro and Spanish speaking, in one small area of the state. Efforts are being made to expand the child care center on John's Island, and secure more staff to meet the tremendous unmet needs.

Texas

Of the many and varied activities in Texas in 1967, Hurricane Beulah made the greatest impression and was the cause for a real change of face in the Valley.

There are two projects of special interest taking shape in Texas. The first had its start in the "Inter-faith Committee (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish) on Poverty in South Texas." Here discussion led to a seminar on leadership for Mexican-Americans of Texas, held in Wimberley and funded in part by the Hogg Foundation. The success of this first seminar has led to plans for several more seminars and to efforts to develop a guide for this type of training.

The second project is the Valley Ministry where the Reverend Ed Krueger works with Mexican-Americans as pastor and community developer, and the Reverend

Ned Garcia works among the white communities.

Community organization is becoming an exciting reality in the Valley with the help of indigenous leaders and the staff.

Utah

The Utah Council of Churches has no paid staff but the state chairman reports that three local committees had meaningful programs with the help of OEO and Migrant Health Funds. For example, "young migrant women were hired as aids in the program (in Box Elder and Coche Counties) and learned, through classes in child care, cooking, sewing, sanitation, home nursing, etc. They set up a 4-H Club for their 'free time' during the children's nap time and won ribbons at the county fair."

Mrs. Yates comments, "now that the government agencies are beginning to pick up their responsibilities for health and education of seasonal farm workers, Does that leave the Church out? It certainly does not, but opens the opportunity to give that personal touch to the ever-expanding programs that will turn the migrant into a first class citizen in Utah."

Virginia

"Taking the Church to the camps" has been the theme of the Migrant Ministry in Virginia for as long as there has been a Migrant Ministry anywhere. From April to November there are migrants on the Eastern Shore, sometimes as many as 7,000.

Three child care centers are operated from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily for children ranging in age from three weeks to seven years. The total enrollment is 140, total average attendance 55. This is a vital service to parents who would otherwise have to take their babies with them, or leave them in the care of young children.

A spiritual ministry, recreation, crafts, and clothing assistance are other aspects of the Virginia program.

One of the goals mentioned is "continued consultations with state and community leaders and exploration of ways of working together to meet some of the critical problems of concern to migrants, the growers, and the community."

Washington-Northern Idaho

The exciting "happening" in Washington state was the leadership training session. Mrs. Lynn Young collected data in the Yakima area. The pilot sessions will serve as a model for further training in other areas of the state (and the country, we hope) for farm laborers and "core" people in churches and the community.

The Washington Council of Churches has employed The Reverend Fred Lowry, formerly of The Delta Ministry, as staff for this project. We are watching the results with great interest.

All of the projects in the Washington Migrant Ministry are staffed by local volunteers who receive orientation in area workshops.

West Virginia

Apples and peaches grow in the pan handle of West Virginia, and it is here that the Migrant Ministry serves 800 or more workers some from Jamaica, and some with their families from the South.

Government agencies - Health and Education - provided clinics, schools and kindergarten where needed.

Three chaplains took religious services to the camps and volunteers assisted in recreational and welcoming programs.

Wisconsin

Literacy programs, day care, Bible schools, family nights fiestas, transportation to clinics, a radio program in Spanish for farm workers, aid to settling down migrants, clothing sales, and a concentrated effort to involve local church people with migrant farm workers are among the several emphases of the staff and volunteers of the Wisconsin Migrant Ministry in seven projects.

In addition to these direct services the Wisconsin Migrant Ministry has been closely related to Obreros Unidos, an independent farm workers union in central Wisconsin. "This kind of organization is a real key, for it provides us with a possible model for future migrant self-help organizations. The different kinds of services for migrants will be needed for some time yet, however, the idea of migrant self-help organizations provides one of the best ways for the general betterment of farm workers. Such an organization gives people a sense of dignity that farm workers have not enjoyed in the past."*

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Those states which have not been mentioned have had no program in 1967 due to changing patterns of migrancy, mechanization of crops, etc.

A Migrant Mother's Prayer

> Dear God, forgive me for wanting, but my children need food and clothing like the other kind. And Lord, if you could, I'd sure like enough beds - the boys keep catching cold from sleeping on the floor. Take care of us as we travel so as we can get to the next crop. You've been good to us, Lord, and we thank you. Thanks for seven months of work last year and for helping Jimmy get over that pneumonia. If itisn't too much to ask, could we have friends in the next place? Amen.
>
> Harvester News
> (This was reprinted with permission many years ago).

*Quoted from Barry Shaw's annual report to the Wisconsin Council of Churches.

STATISTICAL REPORT FROM THE STATES

STATE	MIGRANT WORKER CENSUS		STAFF				BUDGET		
	TOTAL NUMBER AT PEAK OF SEASON	NUMBER CONTACTED BY MM	FULL TIME	PART TIME	SEASONAL	VOLUNTEERS	LOCAL COMM.	STATE	TOTAL
ARIZONA	16,465	1,500	2	1	0	300	$ 3,700	$ 17,545	$ 21,245
ARKANSAS	58,346	3,004	1	1	3	39	1,150	1,000	2,150
CALIFORNIA	210,000	8,000	11	0	12	300	71,500	88,230	159,730
COLORADO	13,024	2,300	1	0	16	221	3,500	17,200	20,700
CONNECTICUT	18,494	3,000	0	1	3	65	500	7,175	7,675
DELAWARE	5,169	1,700	1	0	13	120	0	7,592	7,592
FLORIDA	50,000	5,000	7	0	3	645	44,261	63,578	107,839
IDAHO	18,000	2,000	0	4	3	90	700	3,150	3,850
IOWA		no compilation of figures reported							
ILLINOIS	20,000	11,890	1	0	14	845	13,914	16,864	30,778
INDIANA	0	0	0	1	31	2,711	17,000	15,000	32,000
KANSAS			no report						
KENTUCKY	2,400	1,500	0	0	9	15	0	1,115	1,115
LOUISIANA	4,800	824	0	0	3	21	0	3,034	3,034
MARYLAND	4,000	3,000	0	1	14	150	0	18,160	18,160
MASSACHUSETTS	3,000	1,527	1	0	5	95	0	10,924	10,924
MICHIGAN	80,000	45,000	2	0	35	1,500	34,732	17,891	52,623
MINNESOTA	11,000	4,100	0	2	8	300	1,500	10,470	11,970
MISSOURI	12,000	1,000	40	0	0	26	0	500	500
MONTANA			no program						
NEBRASKA									
NEW JERSEY	23,000	4,000	1	1	10	200	5,000	20,000	25,000
NEW MEXICO	15,000	2,000	0	1	0	20	5,700	2,000	7,700
NEW YORK	20,000	10,000	2	1	13	922	53,000	50,000	103,000
NORTH CAROLINA								5,355	5,355
OHIO	20,000	5,000	2	0	20	1,100	32,000	13,418	45,418
OKLAHOMA	500	12	1	0	0	18	2,000	4,000	6,000
OREGON	36,038	5,097	3	1	5	429	7,760	3,386	11,146
PENNSYLVANIA	8,256	6,520	1	0	22	378	4,125	39,275	43,400
RHODE ISLAND	74	35	0	0	1	0	0	750	750
SOUTH CAROLINA	40,000	20,000	0	1	1	75	300	800	1,100
TEXAS	250,000	0	2	0	0	60	0	20,517	20,517
UTAH	5,000	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	9,500	3,500	0	0	30	125	0	18,000	18,000
WASH. NO. IDAHO	40,000	5,000	1	1	1	100	1,000	10,000	11,000
WEST VIRGINIA	865	810	0	0	3	60	0	300	300
WISCONSIN	15,200	10,025	0	2	18	0	not reported- - - - - -		
TOTAL	1,010,131	167,344	80	19	296	11,330	$303,342	$487,229	$790,571

NATIONAL TOTALS

Paid staff (full and part time and NCC)	402
Volunteers	11,330
Migrant Workers, estimated	1,010,131
" " contacted	167,344

Finances:

National budget	$ 269,115
State Councils	487,229
Local Councils or committees	303,342
Total expenditures	$1,059,686